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Newport Mercury.

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Volume 108.

Poetry.

For the Mercury.
TO THE PASSING STEAMER.
BY DEANS.

Swamp on ward I like some strong-winged
bird,
Some eagle swooping through his native skies;
Thou across the water, far away,
Thou becomest the blue horizon line.
On, onward, on! a summons o'er the land,
Vales on every hill and every strand,
Like thunders through the mountain gorges, rise
Announcing peril's hour, and calling forth
The long-forebearing power of the North.
Pass yet a moment; that the crowded wharves,
The living homes of this our ancient town,
May and the heart prayer burning up to heaven,
And call with eager lips the blessing down,
Such prayers can have no words, too full, too
deep.
To find a language, save in eyes that weep,
Pass, sad self-destroyed head to crown,
From those which Israel, as he died, called down,
From Israel's God on his beloved son.
Thou hast precious burden. Unto thee
Others have yielded up their joy and pride,
Others their childhood's playmate, woman's heart
The treasure of her life, her love and guide.
In woman's heart! long proved as brave as true,
Willing to suffer when thou woe to do,
With loss of pain had'st thou in battle died,
Thou hast, with anguish soul but smiling
brow,
Have lost thy hold and let the loved ones go.
They crowd thy deck, a long and lingering look
And renounces all they held most dear—
The scenes of childhood's frolic, manhood's toil,
The glittering spires that mark their homes of
prayer!
The hills, with all their slopes of light and shade,
The sparkling ripples by the sailboats made,
The sunny islands sleeping here and there;
And then they turn, nerved for the battle day,
So soft dates toward the Spartans for the fray.
Forward, still onward! Newport's embassy
Stand for your country's right unflinchingly;
Nor turn again until the song is heard,
That Miriam sung beside the evening sea;
Till every step that greets Columbia's plain
Shall never wear the fetters chain again,
And your own land from Maine to Texas free,
Echo the song—forget the battle's din,
While free-born brothers reap the harvest in.

For the Mercury.
"DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOR."
BY W. K. DELANEY.

Oh think not that this is glory won
But on the field of bloody strife;
Where flashing blade and crashing gun
Cut down the silver cords of life.
Carve deep his name in brass or stone,
Who for his home and country bled;
Who lies unheeded and unknown
Upon the field of honor dead.
But carve then, too, the names of those
Who fought the fight of faith and truth,
Bending beneath life's wintry snows,
Or battling in the pride of youth.
Who've here kindled one bright ray
In hearts whence hope and joy had fled,
Have not lived vainly; such are they
Are "on the field of honor dead."
And those who sink on desert sand,
Or calmly rest 'neath ocean wave,
Dropping the cross from weary hand,
Telling no more its power to save;
The true, the brave, the good,
Falling at duty's post, still shed
A radiant light o'er plain and flood,
The "on the field of honor dead."
Thus may we live, thus may we die,
In earnest, valiant, faithful fight;
True to man's loftiest destiny,
True to our God, ourselves, and RIGHT,
Then when we sleep, as sleep we must,
In ocean's cell or earth's dark prison,
Be the memorial o'er our dust,
The dead, "he is not here, but risen."

Useful Hints.

SYRUP OF ORANGE OR LEMON PEEL.—Of fresh
outer rind of Seville oranges or lemon peel, cut
slices, apothecaries' weight; boiling water, a pint
and a half; infuse them for a night in a close ves-
sel; then strain the liquor; let it stand to settle;
and having poured it off clear from the sediment,
dissolve in it two pounds of double-refined loaf
sugar, and make it into a syrup with a gentle
heat.

CELERY VINEGAR.—Dry and pound half an ounce
of cross-seed (such as is sown in the garden with
mustard), pour upon it a quart of the best vine-
gar, let it steep ten days, shaking it up every day.
This is very strongly flavored, with a cross, and
for salads, and cold meats, &c., it is a great fa-
vorite with many;—the quart of sauce costs only
a halfpenny more than the vinegar. Celery vine-
gar may be made in the same manner.

BATH BUNS.—A quarter of a pound of flour,
four yolks, and three whites of eggs, with four
spoonsful of solid fresh yeast. Beat in a bowl,
and set before the fire to rise; then rub into one
pound of flour ten ounces of butter, put in half a
pound of sugar, and caraway comfits; when the
"eggs and yeast are pretty light, mix by degrees all
together, throw a cloth over it, and set before the
fire to rise. Make the buns, and when on the
tea break over with the yolk of egg and milk;
strew them with caraway comfits; bake in a
quick oven.

BEEF BRISKET.—Beef, the bones being
removed, and the bones being filled with oysters,
fat bacon, parsley, or all three in separate holes,
these stuffings being chopped and seasoned to
taste. Dredge it well with flour, pour upon it
half a pint of broth, bake three hours, skim off
the fat, strain the gravy over the meat, and gar-
nish with cut pickles.

STEWED BRISKET.—Stew in sufficient
water to cover the meat; when tender, take out
the bones, and skim off the fat; add to the gravy,
when strained, a glass of wine and a little spice
and up in a muslin bag. (This may be omitted.)
Have ready either mushrooms, truffles, or vegeta-
bles boiled, and cut into shapes. Lay them on
and round the beef; reduce part of the gravy to
glaze, lay it on the top, and pour the remainder
into the dish.

Selected Tale.

ELI GODDARD'S FORFEIT.

BY W. L. W.

The youthful portion of the town of Lib-
erty Centre was in a high state of excite-
ment, one sunny day in February; for Kit-
ty Baldwin had announced to them on lem-
on-colored paper, with a bunch of hyacinths
in the left hand upper corner, that the plea-
sure of their company was requested on the
following Thursday. Now it was a long time
since a party had been given in Lib-
erty Centre, for the reason that Judge
Dyke's daughter had given the last one,
and it had been done up in such a style and
magnificence that no one could hope to
surpass it, so they would give none at all.
But Kitty Baldwin had been spending two
weeks at her cousin's in Boston, and while
there had attended several parties, and ob-
tained some ideas which she was sure
Amanda Dyke had never dreamed of; so
she determined on her return home, to have
a party several notches above the Dykes.
She suggested this to her father, and he
readily acquiesced, for he had just made a
speech in the legislature on the 'Barbarism
of Smoking,' and he wanted to know the
opinions of his neighbors. So Kitty
went to work at once, and made a list of
those she wished to invite. First she put
down only those who were classed as the
"upper ten" of Liberty Centre; but, on
second thoughts she found that, if she wished
to amaze any one with splendor of her
entertainment she had better include in her
invitations every one that she knew. On
counting them up, she found that they num-
bered seventy.

If they all come, the rooms would be
crowded; but she concluded that some
would be sick, or have nothing to wear,
or be otherwise engaged.

The notes were dispatched, and, as al-
ready stated, the announcement was excite-
trifling to the town. "Are you invited?"
and "What shall you wear?" were the only
questions asked and answered. Straight
hair was kept in curl papers night and day,
in order that it should be sure to curl on
the important night. Summer bonnets were
robbed of their floral ornaments to furnish
wreaths; kid gloves were rubbed clean
with camphene; bright red locks were
modified to "auburn," by the assiduous ap-
plications of divers kinds of grease; breast-
pins were repaired; and everything was
done to make the "tout ensemble" of the
party as brilliant and dazzling as possible.

The busiest scene was at Squire Bal-
dwin's. Carpets were covered over with
white sheeting; new red damask curtains
were purchased to replace the old ones;
astral and solar lamps were brought from
the secluded closets; spoons, blanc-mange
moulds, and candelabra, were borrowed
from the neighbors; superfluous furniture
was carried up stairs, and the whole house
completely swept and garnished.

Days and nights rolled on, and the long
wished for evening arrived. Squire Bal-
dwin lighted up the red and blue candles on
the mantelpiece; the solar and astral
began their radiance; Miss Kitty, in white
muslin trimmed with cherry-colored ribbon,
sat cautiously on a chair, awaiting the ar-
rivals. Pretty soon the bell rang, and the
door being opened, a confused mass of
huddles and cloaks hastened rapidly up stairs.
The bell rang again and again. Some-
times a dozen would meet together on the
door-step, and sometimes a solitary old
bachelor would come in. By and by an
alarming knock was given at the door, ac-
companied by a vigorous pull at the bell;
this was Eli Goddard, and a word or two
about him will not be amiss.

He was the son of Parson Goddard, and
one of the beaux of Liberty Centre. He
had a noble, generous nature, but was the
most awkward fellow imaginable. He was
always stumbling and blundering, and his
hands were like the hands on the Fitch-
burg Railroad Depot in Boston, never in
the right place. The girls all laughed at
him, and none of them more than Carrie
Brooks, a wild, brilliant, fun-loving girl,
who had a keen sense of the ludicrous,
which sometimes overcame the better feel-
ings of her heart. Eli Goddard admired
Carrie, and tried to manifest it; but he did
not know how, and made himself ridicu-
lous by his funny attempts. Carrie had
many other suitors, and, although they
were jealous of each other, not one of them
was jealous of Eli. They thought that so
lively a girl as Carrie would not regard
such an unsophisticated youth so long as
they were about, with their stylish clothes
and massive finger-rings and scarf-pins.
But, in reality, Carrie cared nothing for
outward show, and, in thinking over the
characters and habits of the young men of
her acquaintance, had often decided in her
own mind that Eli Goddard was the most
sensible, upright and virtuous of all. He
was never seen in idle or dissolute com-
pany; never played billiards in the tavern;
was always posted on all subjects of history
and philosophy; and stood at the head
of the academy as a scholar. She lamented
his gawky ways, and sometimes won-
dered if something could not be done to
remedy them, and she would determine not
to laugh at him again; but the next time

she witnessed one of his mistakes, her merr-
y laugh would burst forth.

As we were saying, Eli appeared. He
had knocked in the knocker, and then es-
caped the bell-handle, and, thinking he
should have pulled that instead, he grasped
it, and gave a jerk. The wire worked
very easy, and Eli came near going back-
ward down the steps. This seemed to dis-
turb his equilibrium for the whole evening.
He stumbled twice in going up stairs, and
when he came down to the parlor, he bowed
first to the servant girl, who was just going
out after having brought in a lamp.

At length, the company being all assem-
bled, it was suggested that games be play-
ed, and 'Juniper tree' was decided upon,
and a merry time they had of it for half an
hour. Then the game of 'Copenhagen'
was substituted, during which gathers
were ripped out, hoops dislocated, hair
come down, blushes came up, and there
was a good time generally. Carrie Brooks
received the most kisses, and Augustus
Hobbs seemed the most active in dislur-
ing them. Eli Goddard succeeded in slap-
ping Annie Brock's hand; and in chasing
her for the reward, he tipped over in the
piano-stool, pulled down the window-cur-
tain, and, after a laughable struggle, had
to content himself with kissing the back of
her head.

Then came Blind-man's Buff; and Jar-
red Wilcox was the first one blinded. He
stood for a moment in the middle of the
room, and then made a sudden dart to the
right, followed by another to the left; but
they eluded his grasp. He jumped about
the room like a cat; the girls crowded
into corners, climbed up on sideboards,
window-sills, and book cases, contriving
all manner of ways to escape capture. Just
at this moment, old Mrs. Curtis, who
lived over the way, came from the old
folks' room to the parlor door, to see what
she called 'the carrying on.' She was a
neighboring old lady, and always liked to
be round on great occasions. A cancer
had destroyed her nose many years before
and she wore a false one, made of silver,
covered with flesh-colored kid. Her spec-
tacles were fastened to it in such a manner
that it was difficult to detect the deception,
and many who had known her for a long
time were not aware of the real value of
her nose. At night, when she retired,
nose and spectacles came off together, and
were resumed in the morning.

Just as she appeared at the parlor door,
Jared happened to make a dive in that di-
rection, and he grasped the lady around the
waist. Before she could recover her-
self from the astonishment, Jared passed
his hand over her face, to ascertain whom
he had caught, and in so doing knocked
off the spectacles, nose and all. A loud
roar burst from the company. Wilcox
pulled the bandage from his eyes, and, on
beholding what he had done, rolled back
on the carpet in convulsive laughter. Mrs.
Curtis picked up her property, and with-
out stopping to say 'good-bye,' flounced
out of the house, and hurried to her own
domicil. It may be well here to state that
she never visited the Baldwins again, and
no overtures from them could pacify her.
She never forgot it.

Another game was started, succeeded
by some playing on the piano and singing,
until some one proposed playing forfeits,
and the motion was accepted. Eli heard
this with dismay; he had had some expe-
rience in playing forfeits, and found that
redeeming them before a whole room full
of folks was a difficult operation. How-
ever he had to do as the rest did, and
'twirl the platter' was the chosen game.
Eli's number was nine, and that number
was called more frequently than any other;
but Eli was as spry as a cat, and al-
ways caught the platter before it was done
spinning. A large number of handker-
chiefs, rings, and penknives, were accumu-
lated as pawns, but none of them belonged
to Eli. At last, Carrie Brooks's turn came
to twirl it; she gave the dish a gentle twist
and called out 'nine.' Eli started, but the
plate was motionless when he reached it,
and he was called upon for a forfeit. He
offered his large, red silk bandanna, and
the game went on. At length came the
redeeming of the forfeits; Seth Pike
was elected judge, and after being blind-
folded so that he should not know to whom
they belonged, he took a seat. Albert
Carter held up a plain gold ring, and said:
'This is a lady's pawn, and what shall she
do to redeem it?'

She shall measure off four yards of
love ribbon with Hiram Flagg, and cut it
off every half yard,' said the judge.
Hiram immediately stepped forward,
wiping his mouth with a bright yellow
handkerchief, as if it was watering in an-
ticipation of the delightful treat. The ring
belonged to Almira Shumway, a quick,
smart little girl, who advanced quite brisk-
ly to redeem her property. They both
appeared to understand how to measure
love ribbon, and it was rumored that an
extra yard was cut off; but of course it
was a mistake in some one's counting.

'This is a gentleman's forfeit, and what
shall he do to redeem it?' said Albert
Carter, holding up a pearl-handled pen-
knife.
'He shall go to Rome,' solemnly pro-
nounced the judge.

Going to Rome means to kiss every girl
in the room. The knife was Jared Wil-
cox's; so he arose, carefully looked
around as if to see which was the best end
to commence on, and choosing the Carrie
Brooks's side, he 'went in.' The first two
or three he got pretty well; the next one
was harder, and by the time he had got
through, his hair was ruffled, and his shirt
unruffled; his dickey broken down, and the
bow of his cravat under his left ear, and
huge drops of perspiration stood upon his
forehead. He had done his work nobly,
and had kissed every girl in the room.

The next forfeit was Joe Budd's to re-
deem which he was ordered to stand out
in the middle of the room, and repeat a
verse of poetry. He hesitated, and then
walked forward, and, after scratching his
head a moment, delivered the following:

The pilgrim fathers, where are they?
In silence and in fear,
They still roll in the bay, as they rolled that
day.

With their hymns of lofty cheer.
In early childhood Dudd had learned by
heart the two poems of Mr. Hemans, on the
'Pilgrim Fathers;' but it was so long
since he had repeated them that in his
confusion he had got the two mixed to-
gether.

A loud burst of mirth from the assem-
bly caused the discomfited Dudd to re-
treat to his seat. The idea of the pilgrims
still rolling in Massachusetts Bay, was
sufficient to keep the company merry for
some time. That Susy Clarke had to
'make a plough' with George Deway, and
Mark Adams was bidden to read one of
Artemus Ward's letters aloud, without
laughing, which, of course he could not
do, so the judge excused him after a few
attempts.

All this time Eli sat in fear and trem-
bling, his red bandanna remaining un-
touched; and he hoped that something
would occur to disturb the game before the
forfeit was obtained. At length all were
disposed of but this. Carter held it up,
and said, 'this is the last forfeit, a gen-
tleman's, what shall he do to redeem it?'

Now Seth Pike, the judge, had been
wondering where Eli Goddard's handker-
chief was; so when he heard that this was
the last forfeit, he felt very sure it was
Eli's. He had reserved for him a task
which he knew from experience was a hard
one to perform, especially for any one dis-
posed to diffidence, so he sentenced Goddard
to "how to the witless, kneel to the pret-
tiest, and kiss the one he loved best."
Eli's heart beat violently. How could he
perform such a task before such a room
full. How should he dare to kiss Carrie
Brooks in a public assembly, when he had
never been courageous enough to attempt
such a thing in private? and he would not
kiss any one else, for that would not be
acting the truth, and Eli was very strict
on matters of truth. He did not know
what to do; all eyes were turned towards
him, and every one was calling for him to
redeem his pledge. He made an effort and
stood up, wishing himself anywhere but
there, when to his great delight, a servant
announced that supper was ready. Mrs.
Baldwin requested the gentlemen to take
partners for the supper room, and it was
decided that Eli should redeem his forfeit
afterwards.

As usual on such occasions, all the pre-
ty girls were secured by the most expe-
rienced party-goers, and the young timid
gentlemen had to put up with what there
was left. Fortunately Eli was quite near
of folks was a difficult operation. How-
ever he had to do as the rest did, and
'twirl the platter' was the chosen game.
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was called more frequently than any other;
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nounced the judge.

ly it was forced two thirds of its length
down the gentleman's throat, taking away
in its course a large piece of cuticle. It is
needless to record the exact words uttered
on this occasion, but Eli stammered out an
excuse, and struck out in another direction.
At last he reached Miss Brooks, and pre-
sented her with the saucer, when, lo! there
was only one oyster remaining on it, and
no spoon; the remainder having been lost
during the perilous passage. We cannot
describe Eli's dire confusion. Perhaps
some estimate can be made of it when we
say that his complexion made the new
red damask curtains look faded. He laid
the plate on the corner of the mantle, and
uttering some inarticulate sentences he
made his way to the table, determined
upon securing the frozen pudding. Seiz-
ing a fork, he stuck it into several nonde-
script mixtures, but they were all too soft
to be frozen.

When Kitty was purchasing her con-
fectionary she happened to see in the window
a very handsome circular loaf of cake, in-
tensely ornamented with cupids and gilt;
on inquiring its price she was informed that
it was composed of liguam vitae and only
used for a show. Kitty thought it would
look well in the centre of the supper table,
so she hired it for that purpose. It was
about as large round as the crown of a hat
and weighed three or four pounds. Eli
aimed his fork at this and finding it im-
penetrable concluded that it must be frozen
pudding surely, so taking a knife he en-
deavored to procure a slice but found he
could not get off a crumb. He then con-
cluded that it was not very large, and if
Miss Carrie did not eat the whole she could
leave the rest, so he deposited it upon a
dish and set out on his return trip; and
trip it proved to be too, for when he got
within ten feet of his destination his foot
caught in a lady's sash and threw him
forward a step or two, the impetus slid the
liguam vitae cake off the dish, and it land-
ed plump on the foot of the same old gen-
tleman whose throat had received such vio-
lent treatment only a few minutes before.

His exasperation was only exceeded by
the laughter of the company; who, al-
though they sympathized with both the
suffers, could not control themselves at
such a ludicrous scene. Eli rushed to the
door and hurrying to the parlor seated him-
self on a sofa, and covering his face with
his hands, bewailed his ill-luck, and won-
dered how it was that he should be so
gawky and clumsy, while all the other fel-
lows went through so gracefully. What
would Carrie think of him? how could he
bear to meet her again, or how could he
ever hope she would love him? While he
was asking himself these questions he felt
a gentle hand on his head, and looking up
he saw that Carrie stood by him.

'Eli,' said she, in her sweet, musical
voice, you must not feel so bad about your
mistakes; every one is liable to them more
or less; and as they are not errors of the
heart, they are soon forgotten, and do not
injure the character of the person. It is
much better to commit a few awkward
blunders than to carry under a graceless
terrier a deceitful, hardened, or envious
heart. For my part I am really sorry you
were so unlucky, and, although I could
not help laughing with the rest at old 'twi-
ner's grimaces, when that cake fell on his
gouty toe, I pitied you both ever so much.'

Eli was astonished at these words from
Carrie Brooks, the very girl he loved so
much, the belle of the party, and the one
of all others that seemed not to care for
him. The few simple words she had ut-
tered had dispelled all the gloom which
had so discouraged him, and he felt as if
with her to pity him he could encounter
any quantity of laughter and derision.

'Carrie,' said he, 'I thank you heartily
for your kindness, both in forgiving me for
my awkwardness, and pitying me for my
misfortunes; but I am not through yet.—
When I get back they will be sure to call
upon me for my forfeit, and I cannot re-
veal the secrets of my heart before all that
company. What can I do?'

'I'll tell you what to do,' said Carrie,
'you can bow to, kneel to, and kiss the
girl you sit nearest to; it will not take a
minute, and then we are to have a cajon-
ille, and no one will think anything more
of it.'

'I do assure you, Eli,' replied Carrie,
placing her hand in his extended palm,
'that I feel proud of your love, and will
give you in return all that my poor heart
will afford.'

Eli imprinted a kiss upon her mouth,
and as if by magic his feelings of awk-
wardness and embarrassment fell from him.—
He was like another man, and felt as if he
could make a speech in the town hall, kiss
a room full of girls, and carve a turkey
without making a single mistake.

A few more words passed between the
lovers, when laughing voices warned them
that somebody was coming. 'Well, Car-
rie,' said Eli, 'I shan't be afraid to re-
deem my forfeit now.'

The parlor was now filled with guests
returned from the supper room, and as
soon as order was obtained, Seth Pike re-
minded them that the last forfeit was un-
redeemed; and to redeem it Eli Goddard
was to 'bow to the witless, kneel to the pret-
tiest, and kiss the one he loved best.' Eli
immediately arose, and remarking that
such a task was very easy to perform, in-
asmuch as there was one person in the room
on whom he could bestow all three of these
homages, crossed to where Carrie sat, made
a graceful bow, and then bending on one
knee, he raised her hand to his lips and
kissed it; then returned to his seat as easi-
ly and safely as any dancing-master could
have done. No one laughed; but several
exclaimed, 'Good!' 'That was well done,'
and Almira Shumway seating herself at the
piano commenced playing 'Hail Columbia.'

A cotillon was soon formed, and the
evening was closed with a merry dance.

When Augustus Hobbs and William
Steele and a few other young men asked
the pleasure of escorting Miss Brooks
home they were surprised to hear that she
was engaged, and their chagrin at seeing
Eli Goddard in that enviable office was
greatly increased the next day, when they
heard what Carrie had told them was lit-
erally true—that she was engaged.

In a pleasant house in Liberty Centre
lived Mr. and Mrs. Eli Goddard and fami-
ly, and when the children are unusually
good they are rewarded with an account of
the funny scenes at Kitty Baldwin's party.

Three Chances for a Wife.—When a
man has three chances for a wife, it is a
hard mischance if he should fail. The fol-
lowing is a case which might have occurred
'down east'; but it is doubtful if any simi-
lar occurrence was ever known in any part
of the world.

'I once courted a gal by the name of
Deb Hawkins. I made it up to get mar-
ried. Well, while we were going to the
deacon's, I stepped into a mud puddle, and
spattered the mud all over Deb Hawkins's
new gown, made out of her grandmother's
old chintz petticoat. Well, when we got
to the deacon's he asked Deb if she would
take me for her lawful wedded husband?'

'No,' says she.

'Reason?' says I.

'Why,' says she, 'I've taken a mislikin'
to you.'

Well, it was all up then, but I gave her
a string of beads, a few kisses, some other
notions, and made it all up with her; so
we went up to the deacon's a second time.
It was determined to come up with her this
time, so when the deacon asked me if I
would take her for my lawful wedded wife,
says I—

'No, I shan't do no such thing.'

'Why,' says Deb, 'what on airth is the
matter?'

'Why,' says I, 'I have taken a mislikin'
to you now.'

Well, then, it was all over again; but I
gave her a new apron and a few other
trinkets, and we went up again to get mar-
ried. We expected that we would be tied
so fast that all nature couldn't separate us;
and when we asked the deacon if he would
marry us, he said:

'No, I shan't do any such thing.'

'Why, what on airth is the reason?'

'Why,' says he, 'I have taken a mislikin'
to both of you.'

Memoir of Rhode Island.

1778.

In execution of this plan, the ships of
war entered the channel, and passed the
British batteries into the harbor, without
receiving or doing any considerable dam-
age.

The militia not arriving precisely at
the time they were expected, general Sul-
livan could not hazard the attack, and
stated to the count, the necessity of post-
poning it yet another day. Meanwhile the
preparations for the descent being per-
ceived by the enemy, the troops were re-
called in the night from the north end of
the island into the lines at Newport. This
was not perceived by general Sullivan un-
til the next morning. On discovering it,
he at once determined to avail himself of
that circumstance, and take immediate pos-
session of the works which had been aban-
doned. He was induced to do this from an
apprehension that the British might pos-
sibly return to them.

The whole army, in conformity with this
resolution crossed the east passage, and
landed on the north end of Rhode Island.
Information of this movement was imme-
diately given to the admiral, who highly
resented the indecency supposed to have
been committed by Sullivan in landing be-
fore the French, and without consulting him.

Unfortunately, some previous difficul-
ties on subjects of mere pontonille had been
created. The count D'Estant was a land,
as well as sea officer, and held the high
rank of lieutenant general in the service of
France. Sullivan being only a major gen-
eral, it had been apprehended that the ser-
vice might sustain some injury in conse-
quence of misunderstanding on the delicate
point, and General Washington had sug-
gested to him the necessity of taking ev-
ery precaution to avoid it. This, it was
supposed, had been effected in their first
conference, at which time it was agreed
that the Americans should land first, after
which, the French should land, to be com-
manded by the count D'Estant in person.
The motives for this arrangement are not
stated, but, most probably, it was made in
consequence of the superior numbers of the
Americans, or on some other account, solely
with a view to the promotion of the ob-
ject at that time contemplated. Either his
own after reflections, or the suggestions of
others, dissatisfied the count with it, and
he insisted that the descent should be made
on both sides of the island precisely at the
same instant, and that one wing of the
American army should be attached to the
French, and land with them. He also de-
clined commanding in person, and wished
the marquis de La Fayette to take charge
of the French troops, as well as of the
Americans attached to them.

This alteration of the plan it was feared,
would endanger both parts, and, though
not without difficulty, D'Estant was pre-
vailed on to consent that his demand
should be reduced from one wing of the
American army to one thousand militia.—
When afterwards, general Sullivan crossed
over into the island before the time to
which he had himself postponed the de-
scent, and without giving previous notice
to the count of this movement, some sus-
picious seem to have been excited, that the
measure was taken with other views than
those which were assigned; and no inco-
siderable degree of ill humor was mani-
fested on the occasion. He refused to answer
Sullivan's letter, and charged lieutenant
colonel Fleury who delivered it, with being
more of an American than a Frenchman,
and with preferring the interests and honor
of the former to those of the latter.

At this time a British fleet appeared,
which, after sailing close into the land, and
communicating with general Pigot, with-
drew some distance, and came to anchor
off Point Judith, just without the narrow
inlet leading to the harbor.

After it had been ascertained that the
destination of

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1861.

There would be, to quarrel with the past. The facts of history are irrevocable. The present condition of Europe and of America, however dream-like and unreal it may appear in either instance, must be accepted as the basis of future fortune, whether that fortune shall be good or bad. Some have an easy way of enduring such events as they would otherwise have most of all regretted.—They look upon all facts once accomplished as necessary results. And, in one sense, so do they. But it is in the sense in which the facts should have been reversed in any respect.—But, in the sense in which most relief may be found, some believe that all past events have had their antecedents in the necessary conditions of their existence. And that future events will be governed by the same law of necessity. But however this may be, or whatever the belief upon the subject, certain improvements in the morals of mankind have been made, during the lapse of ages, in favor of humanity. And this is especially true in relation to the commencement, and the conduct of wars.

Notwithstanding the frequent departures from the rules and regulations, called the laws of nations, the opinion of the civilized world exerts so powerful an influence, that every violation of civilized warfare may expect to meet with the general condemnation it deserves. One of the most distinguished authorities upon the laws of nations, treats of three kinds of war as including the whole of the subject, under the names of public, private and mixed. Public war is that which is made on both sides by the authority of the civil power. Private war is made between private persons without public authority. And mixed war is that which is carried on by public authority on one side, and by private persons on the other. Public war is to be solemnly declared by the proper authority on one side or the other, in order to bring the proceedings within the law of nations. The purpose of this rule is suggested by the law of nature, and as a matter of equity and prudence. In this way an opportunity is given for an amicable adjustment, before proceeding to extremities. Hostile acts of hostility are not expected to follow the declaration immediately, before the enemy has had time to consider, and to decide for himself whether the demands upon him are such as he should acknowledge to be just and right.

But a declaration of war is not always made in an absolute form, sometimes it is conditional in its nature and terms, as when a declaration is made for some specific object, coupled with a condition, that if not granted without resistance the demand will be enforced by the use of arms. Though, if the declaration should be absolute in form and without any condition expressed, the doctrine is, that every nation should be ready to accept of a reasonable satisfaction, and consequently to avoid all the troubles incident to a sanguinary conflict. So that a hostile intention is no more to be understood from a declaration pure and simple, than from a declaration coupled with a condition. And the proceeding in both instances being public, all the world is left to form an opinion upon the case, and to pronounce between the parties upon the question which they have raised. So careful is the policy of the law for the preservation of peace between States and nations, and so necessary will it be to look beyond the declaration to ascertain the justice or injustice of the proceeding. Nothing can be decided from the initiative. The court of the world is like a court of law in this respect. Neither the plaintiff nor the defendant is always right, or always wrong, simply because he is the plaintiff or the defendant.

War is generally understood to be taking up arms with the view of deciding a matter in dispute. If between sovereign powers, there is no doubt that the contest may properly be denominated war. But then it is only justifiable when it may lead to a lasting peace. And if subjects take up arms against their rulers, unless they do so for a good and sufficient cause, the contest in Europe is called a revolt or insurrection. But if they resist their sovereign for a good and sufficient cause, the contest is called a war even while in progress, and it triumphs, it is never stigmatized as a revolt. Civil wars in Europe have always been more cruel than any others, whenever, at least the government had power to punish the offenders. But there is no good reason why the laws of war should not be observed in favor of humanity, even in cases of civil dissension. And the laws of war are opposed to all cowardly means of destroying the lives of men, because it is the interest of all nations that neither poison nor assassination should ever be employed for the destruction of enemies. This summary is clear, and that the Union ought to be preserved.

In reviewing the present commotion in the world, the conviction almost forces itself upon the mind, that the signs of the times indicate the approach of a period which some have predicted, when a universal destruction of the human inhabitants of the earth, (with only a few exceptions) shall take place. The latest news from Europe comes freighted with hostile preparations in every quarter. In France the National Guard is to be reorganized on a larger scale, and Marshal CAMBRESI is to take the command of that efficient body of troops. Austria is represented as anxious to come down again upon Italy. And a correspondent of the London Times volunteers a conjecture to furnish a pretext, as without a pretext for invasion the French would be too likely to cross the Alps to meet the invaders. In short, it is only to uniform some images of strife in red white, who shall make a false attack upon Vienna as Garibaldi's; and then the Austrians may retaliate by marching a column of 200,000 men to Milan and Turin. And a correspondent of the same Journal has given what may be a true copy of letters between some Mazzinians and Garibaldi, showing (if genuine) the imminent troubles of Italy, if indeed that extraordinary man should oppose too vehemently the policy of Count CAVOUR. Perhaps the manner in which GARIBOLDI has been used, will drive him into the support of the extreme republican party. The Court of Turin may justly suppose that a way has been discovered of managing the Italian subjects better than by force of arms. In reply to a question in the Italian parliament Count CAVOUR said, that the government "could only employ moral means, and could not resort to arms as a compromise." And the Chamber without losing confidence in the Minister, still remained upon the necessity of Rome for Italy, and they guaranteed the independence of the Pope as the head of the Church. But these English communications render the story less improbable, that an alliance has been formed between England and Austria, and between Russia and France. In addition to these indications, Old Spain is arming at a vast expense, and Denmark is putting her army upon a new footing, and doubling the number of her sailors. All this certainly does not look like the speedy coming of universal peace.

There would be many Union men in Maryland and other border States, but in most cases their prejudices have a tendency to weaken that sincere attachment to the lawfully constituted Government which has restrained the people of the North, as long as forbearance has been shown to a victor, if indeed, it would not be construed as downright cowardice if longer indulged. Mayor BROWN of Baltimore has been so far from this. In his communication to Gov. ANDREWS he says—"Is it possible that we are to have a war of sections? A more appropriate question would have been, 'Is it possible the Free States have resolved to resist?' He must have been oblivious to the fact of the unprovoked bombardment of Fort Sumter, and to the firing on the defenceless State of the West. He must have forgotten the seizure of the forts in most of the Southern States, the treachery of the infamous TWIGGS, who, at the solicitation of southern men who were meeting here and there in order to separate the Slave from the Free States, had sacrificed not only his own honor, but whatever Government property he could control, and finally deserted the men who were looking to him for guidance and protection. Gov. HICKS must have forgotten that JEFF. DAVIS and his emissaries were endeavoring by every means in their power to subvert the Government to which he had sworn allegiance—a Government which had been compelled by the force of circumstances to call in aid to defend the Capital of the Nation, from capture by a band of rebels. He must have forgotten that if Maryland was true to her allegiance, if she was worthy to receive any of the benefits to be derived from that Government, it was the duty of her citizens to resist to the defence of the capital, and to refuse to see the citizens of Massachusetts so soon, and so far, on the way to the rescue, instead of disputing their passage over that highway which afforded the most speedy transit to the scene of danger.

Since last November, there has been on one side or the other, in order to bring the proceedings within the law of nations. The purpose of this rule is suggested by the law of nature, and as a matter of equity and prudence. In this way an opportunity is given for an amicable adjustment, before proceeding to extremities. Hostile acts of hostility are not expected to follow the declaration immediately, before the enemy has had time to consider, and to decide for himself whether the demands upon him are such as he should acknowledge to be just and right.

But a declaration of war is not always made in an absolute form, sometimes it is conditional in its nature and terms, as when a declaration is made for some specific object, coupled with a condition, that if not granted without resistance the demand will be enforced by the use of arms. Though, if the declaration should be absolute in form and without any condition expressed, the doctrine is, that every nation should be ready to accept of a reasonable satisfaction, and consequently to avoid all the troubles incident to a sanguinary conflict. So that a hostile intention is no more to be understood from a declaration pure and simple, than from a declaration coupled with a condition. And the proceeding in both instances being public, all the world is left to form an opinion upon the case, and to pronounce between the parties upon the question which they have raised. So careful is the policy of the law for the preservation of peace between States and nations, and so necessary will it be to look beyond the declaration to ascertain the justice or injustice of the proceeding. Nothing can be decided from the initiative. The court of the world is like a court of law in this respect. Neither the plaintiff nor the defendant is always right, or always wrong, simply because he is the plaintiff or the defendant.

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THE troubles at WATSON continue. According to the Russian account, great crowds of people having assembled before the castle, troops were ordered to disperse them. In the conflict, which was suspended and renewed several times, a number were killed and wounded. Five of the soldiers are reported to have been killed, and about twenty-five of the crowd. And several hundred in all, on both sides, are said to have been wounded, before order could be restored. The Polish capital was quiet at the last advices; but disturbances were expected to be renewed. The troops kept there by Russia to look after the welfare of the Poles, are said to be about 32,000—the number being supposed to be sufficient for that purpose. The ghost of poor Poland still haunts the halls of her exterminators, and may remind other nations of the fatal policy of internal feuds and of foreign influence. Fraternity and solidarity are the great ideas which save and perpetuate national institutions. But Russia is not yet poised upon such a basis. Emancipation and material improvements may be smoothing away the various difficulties in the region of thought and reflection. Yet both of these sources of hope may fall to meet expectation. The serfs indeed are promised the privileges of landholders, when they shall make themselves landholders, and if that can be done within the limited time of two years. But it is not in that time they must wait for a new usake to give them another opportunity to purchase their freedom. Perhaps some may succeed under the present restriction; but how can the penniless bondman earn enough to buy a house and lot in the space of two years, working half his time for nothing and the rest for his own support? And after they shall be in that manner emancipated, how long will it be before they will be acknowledged by the nobility as equals? But only where a people are free from classes, and the road to distinction is open alike to all, does the social relation kindle in every breast the lofty feeling of being a man, and of enjoying all the rights of man.

WHO KNOWS?—It is related by Mr. RORY MACLEOD that "in the year 1743, JONATHAN EASTON, of Newport, in Rhode Island, left his bookkeeper in charge of a store of rum. There was an Indian girl who wanted some of the liquor, and being refused, she murdered the bookkeeper and threw her into a draw-well. After his return home, as Mr. EASTON was in bed, he saw an apparition between sleep and awake, informing him the Indian girl had murdered his servant and thrown her into the draw-well, of which at first he did not take notice; but the same being twice repeated he considered there might be something in it; whereupon he called one of the Town Council, and both going to the well found the body of the girl, and thereupon seized the Indian maid who immediately confessed the murder for which she was executed."

HEALTH.—Let every house-keeper look well to their cellars at this season of the year and see that they are thoroughly cleaned of all noxious matter and well ventilated. A rotten cabbage, turnip or potato will generate sufficient poisonous miasma to prostrate a whole family with fever, especially if the poison finds its way to sleeping apartments already saturated with the elements of disease and death, through lack of cleaning and ventilation. Hundreds of thousands yearly lose their health and lives from such causes. And multitudes of others from sleeping on feathers, (especially those in the pillow,) blood-shot and putrid as a majority of feathers are. Better use a log of wood for a pillow than such materials.

SINCE Government has taken active measures to defend itself against the usurpations of the rebels, many officers high in authority have resigned and joined their Southern friends. Among others, we notice that Col. MACARTHUR, who was well known here and commanded a Battery of Artillery at Washington, has thrown up his commission. A Washington correspondent stated a short time since that the Colonel was strongly suspected of disaffection, and a sharp watch was kept upon his movements, and at the first indication of treachery he would be summarily dealt with.

THE President and Directors of various Banks in this city met in convention on Monday last, and passed the following resolution unanimously:—Resolved, That we respectfully tender to Gov. SPRAGUE, and the State authorities, our cheerful co-operation with such other banks in the State as have offered or rendered pecuniary aid, and that we will cordially respond, to the extent of our ability, upon any requisition that may be necessary from time to time during the present emergency, and that a copy of this vote be forwarded to the executive department.

THE President has declared all Southern ports blockaded, and is preparing to station vessels in proper position to carry the laws into effect. Every war vessel will be available, as the Southern States have no way to resist; in some cases, therefore, one vessel of war will suffice to close a port of entry, but if the public vessels should not prove sufficient, the fleet of fishing vessels from Cape Cod should be called into requisition. Fifty of those vessels, each carrying a pivot gun, could easily close every Southern port.

We learn that a gang of boys recently took upon themselves the power to perform Vigilance duty and one of the places visited was the Sea-Cliff house, where a Jewish flag had attracted their attention and which they were so ignorant as to suppose was a Secession flag. No harm was done, but the joke was good, for the occupants of the house are known to be and strong sympathizers with the colored race and would sacrifice life, if necessary, to give them their freedom.

A GENEROUS OFFER.—Messrs. HARTWELL, DUDLEY & Co., Nos. 22 and 24 Westboro' St., offer to furnish to the ladies of this State woolen yarn for fifteen hundred pair of socks, to be knit for the Rhode Island Regiment. The yarn will be delivered to responsible committees of ladies, who will superintend the knitting of it, and return the socks to the office of the Quartermaster-General.—*Free Press.*

How many hundred pairs will the Newport ladies knit? Call a meeting at once and send the order.

We noticed as the first detachment of troops passed through the harbor on Saturday last, that the beautiful silk flag which was presented by several ladies of this city to the Newport Artillery, was flying from the forward flag-staff of the boat. We learn that the company decided to carry the flag with them, although they will have no chance to use it in battle, as the only one used is the regimental flag, which is carried by a member of the Mechanics' Rifle-Company.

We have received from the publisher, T. W. WOOD, of the City Music Store, a piece of music dedicated, by permission, to His Excellency, the Governor, entitled, "Gen. Sprague's Grand March." It was composed by WILLIAM D. LARK, Esq., and is represented to be a beautiful production. We shall probably have an opportunity to hear GULONK'S Band perform it in season day.

WE are induced to publish again the list of names constituting the Newport Artillery attached to the 1st Regiment of R. I. Detached Militia, as not one correct list has yet been published. The following was furnished to us by Mr. JOHN S. ENOS, Clerk of the Company, just before the first detachment started:—

Captain—George W. Tew.
1st Lieutenant—William A. Steadman.
2d Lieutenant—Benjamin L. Slocum.
Ensign—James H. Chappell.
1st Sergeant—Augustus F. Sherman.
2d Sergeant—Thomas S. Burdick.
3d Sergeant—John H. Barker.
4th Sergeant—Edward S. Hammond.
2d Corporal—John D. Washburn.
3d Corporal—Benjamin F. Smith.
4th Corporal—Ray B. Tayer.
5th Corporal—Henry L. Nicolls.

Privates—William Keating, Edwin A. Kelley, H. N. Keables, James W. Lyon, Thomas H. Lawton, John B. Landers, Charles H. Barker, Henry B. Landers, David Little, Charles L. Littlefield, Overton G. Langley, Charles H. Lawton, John H. Lawton, William H. Lewis, Robert M. Coggeshall, John B. Mason, James Markham, Daniel A. McCann, Wm. M. Minkler, Walcott H. Nason, Michael Nason, John F. Peckham, Edward Peabody, George H. Palmer, Fred J. Peabody, John Robinson, John Rogers, Benjamin H. Rogers, John H. Rogers, J. A. Roy, George B. Smith, Thomas H. Scott, John F. Sharpe, Charles Southwick, John B. F. Smith, John S. Stone, William J. Thomsen, Edward Terrell, Arthur R. Tuell, George H. Taber, Wm. H. Tayer, William Towle, James H. Towle, George R. Wallace, Charles S. Weaver, Edward Walcott, Wm. H. Waldron, T. Wheaton King, Thomas Keating.

"I want you to plant all you can this year." Such was the sensible remark of a patriotic young lady that I casually met yesterday, when which no sounder advice can be given "this year," for surely no one can force what it may bring forth. Ere another planting time comes round, hundreds of thousands who are now comfortably housed and fed may be glad to get the common necessities of life. Therefore let all "plant all they can this year." A garden patch well manured and cultivated will do wonders towards supporting a family. Sometimes I am conversing with an old man about a patch of corn he had growing on one half acre of land. Said he, for several years past I have raised enough corn on that little piece of ground to supply myself, my wife and son with bread, and fatten a pig besides. How many now out of employ might obtain such a patch, either for rent or by planting "to the halves," and by devoting a few hours to its culture, that might otherwise be passed in idleness, secure enough bread for their families the next winter. We know not what the coming year may bring forth.

Whatever may be the early contingencies of the lamentable conflict that is fast approaching, there can be no reasonable doubt, that the North will prevail in the end, and that among the results will be the sudden emancipation of four millions slaves, probably attended with the horrors of servile insurrection and rapine. But few of these will be competent at first to obtain their own living, and the Northern States will in all probability be called upon to contribute millions for their support, as well as for that of their former masters. Thus creating a still greater necessity "to plant all we can this year." So I would say to farmers, gardeners, and all who have or can obtain a square yard of soil, follow the young ladies advice and "plant all you can this year." A FARMER.

How to raise oats on strong land, the measure having been ploughed in for corn the year previous.—Run a heavy plough drawn by four oxen, deep, so as to go two inches below the last year's manure, now and harrow the ground thoroughly with a heavy four-cut harrow, bushing and rolling the same when dry.—Allow a bush of sheep to run on the ground until the 20th of May, sufficient in number to keep the field down close. The hay seed will take better in spite of their feet, which the oats will root deeper and sooner than if not fed off. The straw will not grow quite so large, but will stand up much better and be thicker than if not fed, and produce more grain. Besides these advantages, the sheep will obtain a large quantity of feed at a season when it is most wanted. Also the oats will not ripen so quickly by a week as if not fed, and so enable the farmer to secure his hay crop before they need cutting. This plan has been practiced with success for almost twenty years by a PRACTICAL FARMER.

THE following extract from a letter written by Rev. JAMES A. MCKENZIE, now located in Tiverton, in this State, to his Mother in Providence, was handed to the Providence Post for publication, and will be read with interest. Mr. MCKENZIE has never been a rationalist, and his patriotism comes therefore from a noble and national heart, and not from an embittered hatred of the South. We love to hear from such men at a time like the present:—

"My hope is in God that our constitutional Government and Union will be maintained, and that traitors and foes to the same may be confounded and brought to naught. I am thankful to God that such unanimity is found and shown in the Free States—that the spirit of 1776 is yet alive—and that so many are ready to rally around the President. If worst comes to worst, by the help of God, I am as ready to die fighting for the true and right, as to die preaching and praying for the same. In one and the same thing to preach for, pray for, and fight in the name of God, to maintain that which has been received from our fathers and mothers, and enjoyed by us, may be transmitted to our children."

EX-COL. CHARLES W. TURNER, has been commissioned Brigadier General of the 1st Brigade R. I. Militia. He is stationed at Fort Adams, where Adjutant WM. H. FLEDDER is receiving recruits for the 2d Regiment of Detached Militia. One company was formed on Wednesday, and is expected the following officers:—

Captain—George F. Turner.
1st Lieutenant—O. F. G. Clarke.
2d Lieutenant—Alfred H. Stevens.
Ensign—Wm. H. Landers.
1st Sergeant—Benjamin Binsfield.
2d Sergeant—Obed Cofford.
3d Sergeant—John Hamilton.
4th Sergeant—John Hodgson.
5th Sergeant—Harry Gladding.
6th Sergeant—Nathan Wood.
7th Sergeant—Philip Smith.

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to pay to each member of the Newport Artillery Company under the command of Col. George W. Tew, for the first three months of the term of three months, from the 1st day of April, 1861, the same to be paid on the order of said members as furnished by the City Treasurer, under the direction of the Mayor, as soon as certified roll of said members is received by the Mayor from said Company. Read and passed.

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WE have received a letter from our old friend OLIVER H. GIFFORD, of the Gibson House, Cincinnati, Ohio, and find that he is one of the strongest Union men in the West. He allows no one to utter disunion sentiments within the walls of the Gibson. Last Saturday he had 2800 yards of flannel in his house, and Mrs. GIFFORD and a party of ladies with eight sewing machines, were about to make it into shirts for the Ohio Volunteers. She has also enough linen to make five thousand bandages, and a large amount of lint. He represents excitement at its highest pitch, and when it is ascertained that a person holds Secession sentiments, a lady is sent to request him to "show his colors," and upon refusal, a crowd of from fifteen hundred to two thousand men stand ready to bring him to terms. We also find in the Indianapolis Journal the following, which shows the size of "OLLIE'S" heart:—

"Our fellow citizen, J. McTaggart, arrived from Cincinnati yesterday, who informs us that the proprietors of the Gibson, Messrs. O. H. Gifford and Co., prepared to furnish shirts from the cotton on the morning of the 18th for the Zouaves, 100 men; Rover Guards, 85 men; and the Lafayette Guards, 125 men. This patriotic manifestation on the part of the proprietors of the Gibson House, for their love and devotion to the Government, was highly appreciated by the citizens and the guests of the House, and will be a lasting long by remembered by our gallant volunteers, and we say long may the Gibson flourish and maintain its high position as one of our best hotels. It deserves to be remembered by all our Union loving citizens."

CITY COUNCIL.
NEWPORT, April 22, 1861.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Present, His Honor the Mayor, and Aldermen J. G. Albino, Powell, Townsend and S. A. Brown. A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, in relation to the repairs of the streets recently damaged by rain. Read and received.

The Board met in Convention to hear a communication from the Mayor in relation to an appropriation for the families of those soldiers located in the City of the United States, have so promptly left their homes, those who are near and dear to them, and their business, and gone for the protection of our National Capitol, and the defense of the Constitution and the proud flag of our beloved Union. Civil war has been commenced by the people of the Southern States; they have openly rebelled against and made war upon the government of the United States, and the government simply calls upon all loyal citizens to rally to its protection. Past political differences must be forgotten, and every man must now promptly decide whether he will be true and faithful to the Union, or become a traitor to the noblest form of government which ever existed in the world, and which for many years has been profoundly respected by all the nations of the earth. Horrible as war, especially civil war, is, still, we are all called upon, by a solemn discharge of duty, to be true and faithful to the flag of the Union, whatever the consequences may be; and I am sure that the men who make up the army of the United States, especially from the granite hills and rock bound coast of New England, have brave hearts and strong arms, and will never yield in death with the stripes and stars at their front, because they are engaged in a war of defense, and not of aggression. It is our duty to protect and support the families of our gallant citizens who are so true and faithful, so that, while in the discharge of their duty at Washington as elsewhere, although often thinking affectionately of their families at home, they will know that the Union, and the country, simply shelters the inmates of their domestic firesides.

Several of our prominent citizens have requested me to suggest to you the propriety of purchasing immediately a suitable number of reliable muskets for purpose of defense. We certainly require more arms, and should be promptly prepared for any emergency. The people have confidence in us, and it is our duty to adopt all proper measures for their safety. I have therefore discharged my duty, and hope that you and the community will cheerfully give me whatever authority I may require which is not already conferred upon the Mayor by the Charter and laws, to enable me to do all that may be properly required of the City of Newport.

WILLIAM H. CRANSTON, Mayor.

After reading the communication the Board separated, and this Board reassembled and passed the following:—Resolved, That the communication from the Mayor made this day, be and the same is hereby referred to the Board of Aldermen, on the part of this Board, with such remarks as the Board may deem proper to be made on the same to-morrow, April 23d, at 2 o'clock P. M.

A resolution for appropriation of \$1000 for the repair of streets, passed by Common Council, is concurred in by this Board.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Present, Robert J. Taylor, Esq., President, Messrs. Stoddard, G. A. Simmons, Coggeshall, Bush, Underwood, Cranston, Jr., and Burdick. Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the City Treasury, to meet the repairs of streets and other purposes, as directed by the Board of Aldermen, on the part of this Board, with such remarks as the Board may deem proper to be made on the same to-morrow, April 23d, at 2 o'clock P. M.

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well known and respected citizen of the town of New York State, and who has visited his district in Congress for several years was introduced to Gov. Sprague, of R. I., at the latter's house on Sunday morning. He was seated with the department of the Governor, and offered the use of the Union Building, which he owns, in Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, for the troops, under the command of Gov. Sprague, for the time they may stay in the city, and has given orders to that effect. The building will accommodate nearly 1000 troops.

War, in all its severity urged, Levy 100 troops! Blockade! Blockade! is the mad and truly the temper of the North would demand such measures. Call for munitions and you can have them, the confident in view of the war by the President's friends. The Union West will furnish bravery legions.

England, we think, has already indicated prize the whole North and Northwest will be given to have hundred thousand? Why did be a mere caucus delegation!

ONLY TWO PARTIES.—There are now but two parties in the country—the party of the Government, and the party of the Traitors; the party of the Union, the party of the Secession. We hear no more of Democrats and Republicans, and men will be known as belonging to the party which supports the Government, and sustains the integrity of our nation; or as being members of that organization which aims at the ruin of the Con-

stitution. had on Board, 24,000 stand of arms belonging to the Rebels.

GENERAL SCOTT AND HIS ANCIENT Foe.—They who recollect the insouciance which General Scott suffered from Jeff Davis, all through the administration under Pierce, will appreciate satisfaction with which the old veteran will meet his ancient foe, each at the head of an army, one of which must succumb.

THE U. S. War Steamer, Niagara, has arrived from the Gulf in the very nick of time. The Government need her beyond the power of description. She is the largest war steamer the navy, and as soon as possible, will be fit out to scour the Coast.

FLAG ON THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—By request of Archbishop Hughes, the Union flag was raised on the Cathedral in New York Saturday afternoon. Its appearance was greeted with unbounded enthusiasm by the people of that neighborhood.

WINDS it is considered that there are five four avenues leading into the city of Washington, it will be seen that the services of a large number of men will be required scarcely fully to defend the capital.

Messrs Lord & Taylor, N. Y. dry goods do not, only continue the service on such terms as volunteer, but fit them out in uniforms.

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVED.

TUESDAY, April 23.—Schs Maine Law, Annapolis from Rockport; Komp, Moor, Eastport for New York.

WEDNESDAY, April 24.—Two brigs from Rockport, one bound to Richmond and one to Baltimore.

Schs Panama, Learned, Boston for Albany; Laura Francis, Higgins, Rockland for Savannah; Mediator, Miller, from Georgetown, SC; Grecian, Hagerty, Charleston for orders.

Memoranda.

Arr at Talcahuano March 6th, bark Merlin, Debiols, NB, from a cruise, 650 sperm, since leaving home—lay off and on.

Sld from Cardenas 17th, bark Martha Anna, Chase for Philadelphia.

Arr at Havana, 11th inst., brig Wabash, Bigley, from Philadelphia; 12th, John Pierce, Melville, hence. Sld 12th spr B P Brown, Hammond, for Cardenas; 23d, brig John Pierce, Melville, for Carabach.

At Havana 14th, brig Redwood, Melville, uncsd. Arr at Mobile 12th, schr V Barkwell, Burdick, for New Orleans.

At Havana 16th, brig Redwood, Melville, for this port.

Chd at St Johns, NB, 16th, schr Pocomtous, Cameron, for Thomaston.

Chd at Mobile 17th, schr Panny Fern, Briggs, for Havana.

cents, The Sheep, 25 cents; the pig, 26 cents, Pigeons and Rabbits, 26 cents, Kitchen Garden, 24 cents.

April 27 WARD, Agent,
150 Thames street.

PAPER HANGINGS—8000 Rolls Paper Hangings, cheap for cash.

April 27 WARD, Agent.

UNION PAPER and Envelopes, Union Cockade.

April 27 WARD, Agent.

NEW BOOKS.

Scott's Military Tactics,
Hardee's Tactics,
Life of General Hardeck,
Life of Hrdley Vieser,
Light for the Line,
The Sable Cloud, a Southern tale with North-
rnn comments, for sale by
April 27 CHAS. E. HAMMETT, Jr.

G. V. SPRAGUE'S MARCH—This beauti-
ful composition should be on every piano,
and sent to the absent sons of Newport. For
Sale by Spencers', Hammett's, and City Music
Store.

April 27 T. W. WOOD.

KEEP IT—Keep a history of this war. Buy
a file at the City Music Store, for twenty-
cents each and preserve your papers. Ten years
hence they will be worth hundreds of dollars.

April 27 T. W. WOOD.

"RASTE IT IN your hat,
 IAT WE HAVE a large assortment of Gent's
 Neck Ties, Gent's Collars, Gent's Hosiery,
 S's Hdk's, Shirt Fronts, Collar Boyer, &c.,
 for sale low, at
 S. M. CARPENTER,
 Young & Brink Block.
 April 20

New Spring Goods.
 WE SUBSCRIBERS will open this day an
 elegant assortment of **Millinery Goods**,
 received from New York and Boston.
 S. M. CARPENTER,
 M. JENNIE JUSTIN.
 March 30

Feed Meal at the same price as Corn!
 WE are making our Feed Meal from prime
 Maryland Corn, and will sell it, when ta-
 ken in lots of five bushels, and upward, at the
 same price as the corn.
 PERRY & STEVENS.
 April 13-3w

TITMAN VELVETS—Magenta, Blue and
 Green, with black—the best styles,
 such reduced prices from the late Auction.
 LAWTON BROTHERS.
 April 20

UNION ENVELOPES.
 The new Union Envelopes, for sale by
 CHAS. E. HAMMETT, Jr.
 April 20

PINACH, fresh, at
 R. WILSON'S.
 April 20

Kirts, Corsets and Bodices, at
 J. H. HAMMETT'S,
 98 Thames street.
 April 13

COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of GEORGE BOWEN & SONS by mutual consent this date dissolved, and Bowen is hereby empowered to settle the affairs of the late firm.

GEORGE BOWEN,
STEPHEN CHACE.

March 4, 1861.

purchase will be continued by
—GEO. BOWEN.

NORWAY SPRUCE.

LARGE HEALTHY TREES, for sale low during this month.

Apply to
ROBERT L. JOTT,
gardener to R. L. Maitland.

Cravats—Black and Fancy
Striped Silk, a perfect Garment without the
tying the Bow, just opened at
D. J. & N. H. GOULD'S.
Established 1763,
79 Thames street.

ings suitable for Spring suits, now
in

D. J. & N. H. GOULD'S,
Established 1763,
79 Thames street.

ENIS, Honey Suckles, Stripe Monthly
Sweet Red Chimes Plums, &c., &c., just
at
H. WILSON'S.

ennement to Let.
E LOWER PART of house
 Thames-street, convenient for a small
 shop on **THE PREMISES,**
 C. C. STEVENS, 19 Thames-st.
 1861.

R. A large assortment of all the ap-
 paratus, double and single, at
R. J. TAYLOR'S,
 98 Thames-street.

Press Goods, at
J. H. HAMMETT'S,
 98 Thames street.

Hiawatha Hair Restorative
 gives the Hair to its original color, and
 gives Hair any shade of brown or black
 for sale by
R. J. TAYLOR.

Child's Fin Worm Syrup, at
R. J. TAYLOR'S,
 98 Thames-street.

Is and Sun Umbrellas, at
J. H. HAMMETT'S,
 98 Thames street.

TOES, 6 doz., fresh, at
R. WILSON'S,
 24

RADISH, 4 doz., in bottles, fresh, at
R. WILSON'S,
 24

